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'MUCH TO CLEAR AWAY,' BEVIN SAYS OF EUROPE

British Foreign Minister Warns Against New Forms of Totalitarianism

In its transition to peace, Europe faced serious problems, Ernest Bevin declared in his first big speech since his appointment as Foreign Secretary in Britain's new Labor Cabinet, according to a London dispatch relayed here from Stockholm.

"There will be much to clear away before us for freedom of life," Mr. Bevin said. "The one thing we must aim at is to prevent the substitution of one form of totalitarianism for another."

The highligthts of Mr. Bevin's speech follow:

His Majesty's Government was giving serious consideration to the economic reconstruction of the world, in the framing of the British foreign policy. The Government accepted the Potsdam decision as a basis upon which the Council of Foreign Ministers and Britain's general work would proceed. In everything Britain did, her course would be for future peace and prevention of future wars.

His Majesty's Government adhered to the policy in Greece with which the British public was acquainted when Greece was liberated. The Greek Regent had accepted an invitation to proceed to Britain to discuss problems face to face.

Regarding conditions in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, the impression from recent events was that one kind of totalitariamism was being replaced by another. That was not what the British understood by that much overworked word, "democracy."

Britain was ready, in the case of Italy, to proceed on the basis of free elections and parliamentary government.

Mr. Bevin was reviewing the whole of Britain's policy towards France, with whom the British were anxious to be on the best of terms.

On Poland, Mr. Bevin agreed with the previous Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, of the danger of the Poles going too far west. The actual area of Poland would have to be settled at the peace table. Mr. Bevin urged Poles overseas, both military and civilians, to go back to their country where they would be of far greater service than they could be from outside the country.

His Majesty's Government was not prepared to take any steps which would promote or encourage civil war in Spain. The question of a change of regime in Spain was a big one for the Spanish people.

In the Far East, Britain was taking steps to receive the surrender of the Japanese Forces at Hongkong. "I am sure," Mr. Bevin said "that by agreement with the President of the United States our territory will be returned to us."

QUISLING IS BEING TRIED

Charged With Having Persuaded Hitler to Invade Norway

On evidence supplied by Hermann Goering and Joachim von Ribbentrop, once prominent among his Nazi friends, Vidkun Quisling, Nazi-sponsored Premier of Norway, was on Monday charged with having personally persuaded Fuehrer Hitler to invade Norway in 1940, a Domei Lisbon report quoting an Oslo dispatch said.

Launching a sharp attack on the first day of the trial, the prosecutor disclosed details of secret meetings and machinations that led up to the German occupation of Norway.

Material collected by Allied investigators in questioning two former chiefs of the German high command, Field Marshals Keitel and Jodl and a diary by Alfred Rosenberg, former director of the Nazi foreign policy, constituted the main body of the new evidence which also included a letter from Quisling to Fuehrer Hitler in which Quisling said that a "great Germanic affiliation" of Norway and Germany had been his constant aim.

Quisling, whose trial is expected to last a week, pleaded not guilty to a long list of charges.

France Clearing Mines

It will be three years before France will be totally cleared of German land mines, according to French officials quoted by a New York dispatch of August 21 relayed from Lisbon by Domei. French sources were quoted as saying that 5,000,000 mines already had been destroyed by 27,000 workers specifically assigned to the dangerous task during the past six months. German prisoners of war comprise 25,000 of this force.

FRANCO FEARS LOSING JOB

Fails to Solve Disagreements Between Falangists and Monarchists

General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, who has failed to bring about agreements between the Falangist Party and the Monarchists is frantic to save his position and is reported to have a new constitution ready to be presented to the extraordinary session of the National Council scheduled to be convened early in September according to a San Sebastian dispatch, reports Domei from Lisbon dated August 21.

Regarding the internal condition of Spain, Jon Kimche, Reuters military correspondnt said on August 20, "There is no doubt that the Falangist activities have disappeared from the political stage in Spain, but the Falangists are as active as ever back-stage.

"Furthermore, the important posts in the Cabinet are still held by the Falangists and in spite of the fact that their influence on the press has been ostensibly eliminated, they are still directing the policy of press activities. Thus, the influence of the Falangists on administration is as powerful as before and it is unthinkable that any change in the constitution will turn the Franco administration toward democracy."

INDIA'S FREEDOM ISSUE VERY URGENT, AZAD SAYS

Congress President Avers Future World Peace Depends on Country's Independence

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, in a statement, says the final end of the war has suddenly brought many important problems to the forefront and war conditions can no longer be treated as an excuse, according to a New Delhi dispatch received in Lisbon.

Both from national and international points of view, he said, the question of India's freedom, political and economic, is an urgent and vital issue. On this depends not only the well-being of the 400,000,000 people of India, but also to a large extent the future peace of the world.

Now there is to be no further delay in the solution which has to be the final and permanent one. Such a settlement can only mean the establishment of a democratic government for a free and independent India cooperating in the international domain with the other free governments of the world.

As part of the settlement and for the brief period between now and the assumption of office by the Government in a free India under a constitution framed by the constituent assembly, interim governments, both in the center and in the provinces, will be necessary in order to deal with the acute distress prevailing in the country and with postwar problems as well as to arrange the preliminary questions of the constituent Assembly.

On the insistence on the part of the Muslim League for a partition of India, Maulana Azad says, the Congress has given its most earnest consideration to the problem, keeping in view the well-being and freedom of the country as a whole. It has recognized the right of self-determination of any area provided that this is established with the will of the inhabitants of that area. He adds that Congress is convinced that a Free Indian state can only be based on the willing cooperation of its federating units and on its principal communities and cannot be founded on compulsion. Congress has also declared that the federating units should have the largest conceivable amount of freedom to function, subject only to certain bonds for their common welfare.

Thus, Congress, says Maulana Azad, has gone to the farthest point of self-determination even to the extent of separation under certain circumstances, for the community as a section and the country as a whole. It will be open to the representatives of the units in the constituent Assembly wanting to keep out, to advance their claims. And the decision on this will not rest on the majority vote of the Assembly but on the votes of the representatives of the areas concerned.

Maulana Azad adds that while the Congress position is clear, doubts and suspicions have not wholly disappeared, and he therefore proposes to place the matter before the next meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress. He adds that he is confident that the desired qualifications would be forthcoming. So far as he was concerned, after long and careful deliberation, he had come to the conclusion that the division of India was wholly impracticable and opposed to the ultimate interests of Indian Muslims themselves.

U.S. RECONVERSION POLICY OUTLINED BY PRESIDENT

Truman Intent on Getting American Economy Back to Peacetime Basis Quickly

According to a Washington dispatch of August 19 received in Lisbon, President Harry Truman has outlined the reconversion policy to get the United States economy back on a peacetime basis as rapidly as is possible. The President on August 18 urged war agencies to lift as many controls as possible while holding prices and living costs in proportion to the wage level.

Briefly, the President set forth three guiding principles for all civilians of the Government to follow. They are: (1) To assist in the maximum production of goods and services needed to meet domestic and foreign needs; (2) to continue the stabilization of economy as authorized and directed by wartime price and stabilization laws, and (3) to remove as quickly as possible all price, wage, production and other controls which would not endanger the economic structure.

The Presidential order directed the War Labor Board to make whatever wage increases that are necessary to equalize salaries and industries returning to a peacetime basis. The Board has already granted employers the right to raise any employe's wages which will not bring a crisis. Truman added also that labor disputes which might enter with reconversion will be subject to the same penalties as disputes in war plants.

Civilian Labor Force Increases

The number of 'teen-aged boys and girls who entered the United States labor market during their summer vacations brought the total civilian labor force in July to a peak of 53,750,000, the U.S. Bureau of Census announced on Friday, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington report dated August 18.

The report added that for the second successive month there was an increase in the number of women outside labor forces engaged in their own housework, an increase in the Bureau credits to the impact of the end of the war in Europe. The number of persons net in the labor force was 39,560,000 in July or 470,000 lower than in June.

Seeks Labor Harmony

Julius A. Krug, Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, on August 17 urged the fullest possible measure of labor management harmony during the period of reconversion and appealed to America's labor to continue its wartime "no strike" pledge, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

"The large-scale termination of war contracts following the end of the war will exert a powerful influence on practically every phase of our economic life," Mr. Krug stated. "Many workers who have served during the war will be faced with the problem of finding a job in a peacetime industry. The sooner industry is able to recovert, the sooner these workers will be able to get back into production," he emphasized.

CHU NOTIFIES CHUNGKING

Wants Yenan to Take Part in Handling Japan's Surrender

General Chu Teh, Commander of the Yenan Army, has dispatched a note to Chungking demanding that some agreement be worked out between his forces and the Kuomintang for handling Japan's surrender, according to a Chungking report of August 20 received in Lisbon.

General Chu said that the Communist forces should be given a right to accept the surrender in areas under Communist control and that Communist representatives should be included in the Allied acceptance of Japan's surrender. He added that the Communist force should also take part in the peace conference and future United Nations meetings.

Bulgarian Elections Set

Prime Minister Kimon Georgieff of Bulgaria announced on August 19 that elections would be held on August 26 and that precautions had been taken to assure a free expression of the people's will, according to a Sofia dispatch dated August 20 to Lisbon. Georgieff asserted that the vote would assure the formation of a democratic administration and the establishment of a new democratic order for Bulgaria.

Realistic, Courteous Attitude of U.S. Side Impresses Members of Kawabe Mission

The Japanese delegate and his suite left Kisarazu at 7 a.m., August 19. Upon arrival at Iyejima airdrome, they changed to a Douglas plane of the United States and arrived at the Nichols airdrome in the Philippines at 5:15 p.m., and entered the Rosario barracks. The conference held at the Manila Municipal Office began after dinner, and lasted late into the night, continuing for two hours on the morning of August 20.

The party left Manila at 1 p.m. August 20, and reached Iyejima at 6 p.m. Changing to a Japanese plane, the delegate and suite returned to Tokyo on the morning of August 21.

The atmosphere at the conference and the attitude of the American side during the conference are revealed by some members of the suite as follows:

The Americans were all for efficiency, and to them even 10 or 5 minutes had much significance. The pilot of the plane and the driver of the automobile that carried the delegate and suite paid utmost attention to the time of arrival and departure. The place where the meeting was held was a simple structure, without any decoration, but electric razors and other things necessary were provided.

In the general attitude of the American who took part in the conference it was noted that care was taken not to give us any unnecessary sense of humiliation, though the difference between the victor and the defeated was clearly defined. To our explanation of conditions, they listened, and showed an attitude of reaching conclusions based on the actual situation. The attitude was most efficient.

The city of Manila is lighted all through the night and motor cars are heard running late into the night. The streets of the city were devastated, and the Filipinos are living in dugout houses surrounded by old iron sheets. At Okinawa and Manila many second generation Japanese soldiers were seen.

The stationing of the allied troops will be commenced from necessary districts. The Japanese delegate and suite who went to Manila were impressed by the rational attitude of the four Powers regarding the disposal of Japan. That is to say, the treatment of the Japanese delegation was very friendly, with nothing to make them feel any sense of humiliation. In deciding the method of detailing troops, they listened to our explanation of the existing situation and presented rational conditions. In the enforcement of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, they reorganized the existence of the Japanese Government and the Imperial Headquarters, and are intending to realize various demands through them. The maintenance of peace and order in the areas from which our troops have withdrawn is left to our police and gendarmerie. A true agreement stipulating concrete measures for carrying out the Potsdam Declaration will be signed soon not only by our side but also by the four nations.

That is to say, they recognize the existence of the Government and the Imperial Headquarters. The preservation of peace and order by our side and the signing of a treaty were not accorded to Germany. The intention of the four nations to peacefully station troops is thus very clear. Another point is that they are intending to take a very sincere and respectful attitude toward the polity of Japan. It also appears as though they wish to pay special attention not to take any action or make any utterance that might irritate Japan as regards the Imperial Household

PROBLEMS OF POSTWAR DISCUSSED BY YAMAZAKI

New Home Minister in Press Interview Touches on Various Vital Subjects

Iwao Yamazaki, new Home Minister, in a press interview on Saturday touched on various subjects as stability of public feeling, maintenance of a stable government and other postwar problems.

Q. The stabilization of public feeling is of utmost urgency. Various false rumors are rife giving a tendency to unrest. There is need to quell this instantly and to thoroughly prepare the people's attitude relative to the stationing of troops.

A. Measures are being considered to put the people's minds at ease at once. After due thought relative to the coming of the troops, we hope to make everything doubly sure.

Q. What will be the trend of postwar national thought and what is to be done about control of speech?

A. Whether we will it or not, the people's way of thinking is bound to change. However guidance will be given so that there will be no confusion of thought. In my private opinion I think it best that as far as possible freedom of speech be given. As long as the national polity is not defiled, confidence should be placed in the people with the war over now and through speech make the nation's will thoroughly known.

Q. Is not the system of regional governments-general set up with the possibility of the mainland becoming a battleground already of no use?

A. There is no reason for the existence of the regional governments-general now, assuredly, but it may be that problems which cannot be handled by the prefectural governments alone will arise. What will happen to the regional governments-general rests with future study upon this question.

Q. What will happen to the National Volunteer Corps?

A. Some changes as to name and set-up will necessarily have to be made.

Q. In order to encourage the nation, some new form of recreation must be given them.

A. The people have come through hard times and it is necessary that some means of recreation be suitably given.

Q. What about the program for the reconstruction of raided cities?

A. It is understandable that people want to return to the place that they have been accustomed to. However, because of material and other reasons, there is not much chance yet for the rebuilding of the cities and letting all the people come back. I believe that there is a fundamental need for a complete change in the rebuilding of new cities under a national scheme.

Q. Will there be shifts made in personnel?

A. Changes of personnel should not be done for the good of the people at any period of time. However in future the Inspector General of Police will have to make negotiations different from the past and so careful consideration must be given in picking the right man for such.

CONTROL OF PACIFIC ISLES URGED IN U.S. CONGRESS

Marshalls, Carolines, Marianas, Izus, Bonins, Ryukyus Are Involved

The recommendation of the House Naval Committee for firmer control by the United States of Pacific bases is receiving strong congressional backing, according to a Washington dispatch dated August 20 to Lisbon. Indications are that both the Senate and the House will be asked soon to go on record as supporting the committee and that the State Department will be urged to strive for a strong hold on any island needed to keep peace.

The committee said that the United States should have at least a working agreement for use of bases on islands held by her allies as well as of those held by Japan.

"It is apparent that we must be given very definite and tangible bases on islands held by her allies' areas, and that we cannot rely on gentlemen's agreements in these matters," a member of the committee declared.

The question of disposing of the Pacific islands formerly controlled by Japan and the use by the United States of island bases held by her allies has long been debated in Congress. There is a strong sentiment for outright control rather than for a trusteeship arrangement as outlined in the United Nations Charter.

The committee's report recommends at least dominating control over the Marshalls the Carolines, the Marianas, the Izus, the Bonins, and the Ryukyus.

Australia Revoking Controls

Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley announced on Saturday that his Government is to revoke 37 other controls imposed for wartime purposes and will ease certain manpower controls, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Canberra dispatch.

The regulations being revoked effect transport, wheat, dairy produce and the flour industry, the report said. The easing of manpower controls will enable industries such as mining, engineering, chemicals, oils, fertilizers, clothing, textiles and timber to obtain labor direct without permits.

PEACE, ORDER ASSURED IN AREA TO BE OCCUPIED

Information Board Issues Instructions to Public; No Need for Unrest

To assure the maintenance of order and peace in the area to be occupied by the first units of Allied troops scheduled to arrive in Japan on August 26, the Board of Information issued the following detailed instructions to the public yesterday

Commencing August 26, the Allied troops will gradually advance into Japan Proper. Air-borne troops are expected to land at the Atsugi Airfield, Kanagawa Prefecture, on and after August 26, while troops being sent by ships will arrive in the Yokosuka area on and after August 28.

The Imperial Army and Naval Forces, inclusive of the Army and Naval Air Forces, will immediately evacuate from Kanagawa Prefecture and the southwestern section of the Boso Peninsula. In the area after the evacuation of the Imperial Army and Naval Forces, the police force consisting of the Imperial police and gendarmerie will be put in charge of the maintenance of peace and order.

What must be specially stressed at this time is the point that the Allied forces are expected to effect a peaceful advance on the basis of full arrangements which has been made between Japan and the Allies. Accordingly, the people at large, particularly Government officials and civilians in the area concerned and in its vicinity should not entertain any feeling of unrest but should observe orders and attend to their work as usual.

The Government will announce the following points to mayors, heads of towns, villages and street associations and the people thereof through the radio and press:

1. The Imperial Forces in the area mentioned will be withdrawn. The general public and office workers in the area concerned shall be prohibited from rail travel for the time being. For the duration of the period, office workers, who find it impossible to travel on this account, even those engaged in official business, are permitted to stay at home.

2. Even after the advance of the Allied forces and the evacuation of the Imperial Forces, the activities of the general administrative organs and public bodies shall be continued as usual. As regards the distribution of foodstuffs to the people and the maintenance of their livelihood, the Government and public bodies concerned shall be held responsible. No feeling of unrest, therefore, need be felt. The people engaged in the work of the distribution of foodstuffs and other work are specially ordered to continue their work actively.

3. Our military forces and the Government will see to it that the Allied troops are properly supplied with billets and food. Accordingly, there will be no direct relations between the citizens in general and the Allied forces. The people should be at ease about this point.

4. The Government and the officials on the spot will give necessary directions straightforwardly as necessity arises. Accordingly, the responsible Government officials and civilians shall endeavor to see that such directions are fully obeyed by all concerned. They shall lead the citizens in general in peace and with composure.

U.S. ESCORT CARRIER SUNK

Suffers Fate in Okinawa Waters by Nippon Planes on May 4

The United States escort carrier Sangemon which has seen service from North Africa to Okinawa was knocked out of action by a Japanese plane on May 4, the Navy Department revealed on August 17, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington report.

The converted tanker, according to the announcement, suffered casualties of 12 dead, 13 missing and 18 wounded and that she was swept by fires for five hours. It said that the action took place off Kerama Retto near Okinawa on the morning of May 4. Twelve Japanese planes came in to attack the carrier, and one came through to crash in the center of the flight deck.

The ship is now being repaired at the Norfolk Navy Yard in Norfolk, Virginia.

U.S.S.R. Ratifies Charter

The Soviet Government announced on Monday that the Supreme Soviet Council had ratified the United Nations Charter, Russia becoming the fourth major power to ratify the charter, according to a Moscow report of August 21 received in Stockholm.

LEND-LEASE DISCONTINUED

Effective August 21 and Allied Countries Notified by U.S.

All Lend-Lease operations have been discontinued from August 21, it was announced at the White House, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The report said that letters notifying the countries concerned were sent out on August 20 and will be received the next day by the respective missions in Washington. Discontinuance of the Lend-Lease becomes effective on receipt of the letters.

The White House statement said that President Truman has directed the Foreign Economic Administrator to take steps immediately to discontinue all Lend-Lease operations.

The President also directed that all outstanding contracts for Lend-Lease be cancelled except where the Allied Governments are willing to agree to take them over or where it is in the interest of the United States to complete them.

ORDER AND COOPERATION REQUESTED FROM NATION

Stay Calm, Don't Move About, Police Bureau Head Tells People

Masami Hashimoto, new Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry, has issued a statement regarding the way in which the people should behave in relation to the American troops who are to make a peaceful advance into the Japanese mainland.

He calls upon the people to keep cool and not to worry themselves unnecessarily.

His statement follows:

"As already announced by the Government, arrangement has been made for the American forces to advance by stages into the Japanese mainland beginning shortly.

"The advance will be a peaceful one according to an agreement reached between the two sides.

"Thus, the people are called upon to exercise special care not to commit rash or unconsidered deeds.

"It is to be noted that the Government is to establish special organs at necessary points through which all negotiations with the army of advance will be conducted.

"As to the maintenance of order, it will be the business of our police officers and gendarmes as has hither to been the case.

"There is a necessity for the officials and people to collaborate and, with the pride of a great nation, deal with matters with composure.

"By August 25 the withdrawal will be effected of the Imperial Forces from specified areas in Kanagawa and Chiba prefectures and a part of Tokyo Metropolis. This is a step preparatory to the advance of the American forces. It is hoped that the inhabitants of these areas will collaborate in making the withdrawal of Japanese Forces carried out swiftly and in an order fashion. Above all, these people are required to use special care not to move as they please as such actions will hamper greatly the movements of the forces.

"No unreasonable restrictions will be enforced in the future on the freedom of communication of the inhabitants in the specified areas. So they have no need to be concerned on this score.

"In short, all people should exercise the utmost care not to allow themselves to be influenced into entertaining fears and losing balance by wild rumors or guesses and also not to move from their places of domicile without instructions from the authorities."

Britain Mcoting Coal Issue

Emanuel Shinwell, British Minister for Fuel and Power, on August 18 declared that the legislation for public ownership of the British coal mines would be presented to the Parliament without delay, it is disclosed in a London report reaching Stockholm. Mr. Shinwell added that he had no reason to suppose the coal owners would create difficulties, but "if any of them should seek to put obstacles in the way I shall have no hesitation in applying all the power I possess to deal with the situation."

Archbishop Hits Atomic Bomb

The Archbishop of Canterbury at St. Paul said on Monday that the atomic bomb used by the Americans at Hiroshima, Japan, was a terrible reminder that war was an "unclean" business and he stressed the need of spiritual deeds in reforming the troubled world, according to a London report of August 20 received in Stockholm.

ALLIED TROOPS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE AUGUST 26

Air-Borne Troops to Land at Atsugi Airfield; Fleet to Enter Sagami and Tokyo Bays

Regarding the arrival of the first units of Allied troops in Japan Proper, the Imperial Headquarters and the Imperial Government issued the following statement at 5 a.m. on August 22.

1. The first units of Allied troops to be stationed in Japan Proper are expected to arrive successively from August 26 in a part of the Tokyo Bay area.

2. In order to avoid any disturbance which may arise in connection with the arrival of the troops, the following measures will be enforced:

(A) Our armed troops generally in the area within a line connecting the east side of Kamogawa (Chiba prefecture), Chiba City, the mouth of the River Tama, Fuchu, Hachioji, Otsuki and the southern tip of the Izu Peninsula will be withdrawn speedily.

(B) Within the said area, besides our general police forces, armed police, Gendarmerie and Naval Peace Preservation Corps will be detailed so as to assure the maintenance of peace and order.

(C) Government offices, public organizations and others will continue work as usual. The same applies to the daily life of the people. Respecting matters requiring emergency control the public will be notified when decisions are made so as to avoid confusion.

Negotiations between the Allied troops and our side will be made through an organ specially established for that purpose.

3. The movement of the first batch of Allied troops to enter Japan is generally expected to be as follows:

They will arrive in planes in Japan Proper from August 26.

From the morning of August 26, the air-borne advance unit will arrive at the Atsugi Airfield, and the Allied fleet will enter Sagami Bay the same day. Some light units of the above fleet will enter Tokyo Bay. After August 28, from Atsugi and the neighborhood of Yokosuka, the military strength will advance gradually by air and sea.

DOUGLAS PLANTS CLOSING

38,000 Employes Being Dismissed As War Contracts Cancelled

The Douglas Aircraft Company in Santa Monica California, on Thursday, received war contract cancellations which will close two of its six plants and necessitate the immediate dismissal of 38,000 of its 90,000 employes, according to a Santa Monica report reaching Lisbon.

At Tulsa, also, with 10,550 employes and Oklahoma City with 15,130, employment terminations will begin on Friday for all but 2,000 employes required at each plant for clean-up operations, the report said.

Another 11,900 employes must be dropped at the Long Beach, California plant beginning Friday, 750 will lose their jobs at the parent Santa Monica plant and 300 at El Segundo, California currently producing a new navy bomber.

The Chicago plant, engaged 100 per cent in turning out four-engine transports and will dismiss 3,300 over the weekend.

Aviation Meeting Held

The provisional International Civil Aviation organization, first of the postwar world groups to get underway, in Montreal, on August 17 unanimously elected the United States delegate Dr. Edward Warner as President of the interim council, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Montreal dispatch. Dr. Albert Reper of Paris was appointed Secretary General and three Vice-Presidents from Holland, China and Colombia were also appointed.

De Gaulle En Route to U.S.

President General Charles de Gaulle left for Washington by air on Monday for a meeting with President Truman, according to a Paris dispatch of August 20 received in Lisbon. The French President is accompanied by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and the Chief of General Staff.

Wang Back in Chungking

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh returned to Chungking by air from Moscow on August 20 and immediately reported to Chiang Kai-shek on the conclusion of the Chinese-Soviet Alliance Treaty, according to a Domei report from Shanghai, quoting a Chungking dispatch.

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TOKYO OFFICE:
1, 2-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
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Uncertainty and Dread

Yesterday's announcement concerning the systematic manner in which the Allied forces of occupation will arrive in Japan should do much to allay uncertainty and dread which have filled the hearts of many Japanese recently. The dread akin to panic felt by the more excitable over the possible excesses which the army of occupation may commit should be summarily dismissed. The conduct of an army of occupation over a defeated country is bound to be stern, to be sure, and in any army there are certain to be some individuals who will commit excesses. But the Allied armies are coming to Japan not in an assault but in an orderly occupation to ensure the enforcement of strictly defined terms. We have a right to hope and to expect that we will not be outraged.

Any departure from strict justice and decency on the part of the Allied troops would redound to the dishonor and discredit of the Allies themselves and would only hamper the attainment of their own objectives. Composure and self-respect on our part should enable us to live through the period of military occupation without serious trouble. Until it is actually proved otherwise, the Allied occupation should be accepted on our part with a trust in the good faith and decent conduct of the occupying forces. The attitude of the Allied authorities so far indicates that such a trust is fully warranted, and it is to be hoped that later events will continue to justify this trust.

But there is a more legitimate fear which still remains. It is the fear concerning the economic future of Japan. Although no one doubts that the fortitude and diligence of the Japanese people will enable the nation to emerge eventually to the attainment of its ultimate glorious destiny, many are apprehensive over the uncertainty which hovers over the days that lie immediately ahead. We shall be confined to the four main islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, and Hokkaido, to support more than 70,000,000 people on the territory which was barely sufficient when Japan's population was only half the present size. Our industries will be restricted and our foreign trade placed under regulation. These difficulties, however, we can make plans to overcome, for we know what we shall have to face.

But more serious is the matter of reparations which still remains shrouded in mystery. We have no idea of what it will entail. No doubt our products will be taken from us, which will mean a scarcity of goods for our owns consumption. To collect the goods necessary for delivery as reparations, the Government will have to compensate the individual producer, which will mean a large governmental expenditure. It means work without material returns, a shortage of commodities, and an increasing flood of money in circulation, all of which inevitably add up to inflation.

Inasmuch as we have accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, we shall of course faithfully meet our obligations. But the size of the reparations will make all the difference in the world as to whether we shall be able to work back eventually to a decent standard of living or whether we shall be ground down by uncontrollable inflation into hopeless bankruptcy. To be sure, the Allied Powers have declared that they do not intend to enslave the Japanese people as a race or to destroy them as a nation. But short of complete enslavement or destruction, there is the question of the level of existence which will be allowed to us. Until the size of the reparations is definitely stated, we can have no idea as to what that level of existence will be.

Until we know what level of existence we shall be allowed to have, we can make no definite plans for our economic future. Our productive efforts will have to remain in suspension, our activities paralyzed. It will delay our recovery and the rehabilitation of our nation into being a useful and worthwhile member of the family of nations, a goal which is to be desired for the welfare of the world no less than for the welfare of Japan.

Admittedly the determination of the size of the reparations requires much study and time. But it is to be hoped that the Allied Powers will make every effort to clarify this matter as quickly as possible so as to remove the apprehension which is parlyzing the return to normalcy. The statesmanship of the Powers which now have us under their control will be tested by the manner and degree in which they succeed in removing our apprehension and fear in this regard.

The End of Restrictions

His Majesty the Emperor has instructed the Cabinet to proceed forthwith to remove the air raid light control measures, to abolish the censorship of the mail, and to encourage the revival of recreational facilities to the end that the life of the people may be made freer and more pleasant. Already active steps are being taken to put these instructions into effect.

These are changes which will be eagerly welcomed by the public. After bearing for years the burdensome restrictions of wartime control over their mode of life with the attendant sense of somberness and oppression, the people naturally feel a keen sense of relief that these burdens can now be cast off. There can be nothing but gratitude for the gracious thoughtfulness of the Emperor in concerning Himself with such details respecting the welfare of the people.

But while feeling profound relief over the removal of the wartime restrictions, the people must not, and assuredly will not, indulge in irresponsible joy. For they cannot and must not forget that the war has ended in the tragedy of defeat. They cannot escape the enduring scars of the suffering they have undergone, and they must realize the extent of the even greater suffering and toil they must yet undergo before Japan can once again be rehabilitated to its proper position. If His Imperial Majesty and the Government are taking sweeping steps to lighten and brighten the life of the people, it is not simply for the purpose of giving enjoyment to the people. It is for a more serious and a more significant purpose.

That purpose is clear. It is because the tasks and sufferings awaiting the Japanese nation are so great that steps are being taken to enable the people to face these tasks and tribulations with the greatest possible amount of effectiveness. A courageous and buoyant spirit is essential; there must be no paralysis of despair. It is to nurture such courage and hope that the restrictive shackles upon the people's freedom of activity are being so speedily removed.

The speedy removal of these restrictions indicates that the nation's leaders fully realize that the road to Japan's regeneration lies in the direction of an unhampered activity of the people. Control and regimentation from above have been proved incapable of bringing victory in war; control and regimentation from above will prove even more disastrous in building a new Japan of peace. A Japan which will triumph over the mistakes of the past and take her rightful place in the world in friendly cooperation with the other nations can be built only by the free initiative and spontaneous upsurge of the people. The speed with which the authoritarian controls of the wartime period are being removed indicates how ready the Government is to facilitate the emergence of the people, now that the forces which had previously dictated the contrary course have been overthrown. It proves the essential soundness of the Government's attitude, and it serves as a welcome augury of the rise of a new Japan which, reflecting the true and unrestrained will of the people, will be able to command the respect and confidence of the world.

U.S.-SOVIET ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Important Problems Confront Rival Nations in Postwar Period

II

As for the expanded Soviet industrial power, her aircraft production is said to have grown four times over prewar times, that of tanks seven to eight times, and that of artillery six to seven times. It is also said that the production figures of the industrial centers in the Ural district such as Sperudovsk, Niznitagiru and Kamensk in 1944 showed an increase of seven to eight times over those for 1940. As to the third point, the May 5 issue of the English journal, Economist, in a critical analysis of the vast figures of the Soviet budgetary estimates for the current year, points out the Soviet trend of inflation by stating that there is no reason that the Soviet national income should have increased by 400 per cent since 1941 in substance and that for this reason it is impossible to consider the figures as representing the expansion of real economic activities, thereby showing its apprehensions regarding the progress of Soviet finance. While this view of the Economist contains a measure of truth, it is an error to measure the expanded Soviet figures by means of the Anglo-American economic standard. There is hardly any necessity to dwell on the fourth point, since the frequent reports concerning the Soviet operations in the occupied areas may be taken as its best explanation.

In view of the foregoing points, Maldel's conclusion may be taken as being approximately true. For this reason, easy credence cannot be given any view that the Soviet Union must secure Anglo-American economic aid for her restoration thereafter and that this will constitute a weakness for the Soviets. This is one of the principal points of our present analysis.

Soviet Advance

Thus, the Soviet Union is steadily pushing forward her work of restoration. On May 23, the Soviet Industrial Union announced plans for a large-scale increase in the production of civilian goods. The production of daily necessities including such goods as shoes, soap and furniture will reportedly be restored to their prewar level by the end of the current year. Nor is the Soviet Union content with a negative policy in restoring her economic productivity, for she is firmly determined to carry out a relentless economic war against Anglo-American capitalism and even to force a decisive economic battle with the Anglo-Americans. She is thus making an overseas economic advance along with her political advance—a fact that attracts our special attention.

This coming Soviet-Anglo-American economic struggle was pointed out by Foreign Commissar Molotov even at the time of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, but it was suspended with the outbreak of the war with Germany. It is clear that this contest with the Anglo-Americans will be carried out with an increasing severity; and we might say that the friction between socialism and capitalism will be greatly intensified. Such an economic struggle has already commenced, almost immediately after the close of the European War, and even within the Anglo-American economic camp itself. The concrete methods to be employed by the Soviets in their policy of carrying on this economic struggle against capitalism alongside with their internal economic reconstruction, without waiting until its completion, cannot be known at present; however, it is clear that these concrete methods will prove a great trail of the future Soviet economic policy.

The Soviet Union has been overwhelming the Anglo-Americans by her economic policy in the occupied areas of Germany; moreover, she has been steadily pushing her policy instead of being over-eager in her socialization policy. Furthermore, she has been showing a determined and practical advance both in political and economic matters in Eastern and Central Europe as well as in Western Asia. All this Soviet advance is truly an object of world-wide attention in the midst of the prevailing confusion in world economy. Even in the present state of confusion, one may point to the possibility that the areas over which the economic laws of capitalism cannot extend will be much greater than those that prevailed in the prewar period.

While we are unable at present to conjecture the outcome of the contest between these two currents in international economy, it may be definitely said that the so-called "Red open market operations" will challenge capitalistic economy to a decisive economic battle.

Already, a noted Soviet economist, Vaskresensky, made the following prediction in the Soviet journal War and the Working Class:

"The Soviet Union, which is a great industrial nation and possesses vast resources, will not come out only as a purchaser; she will make her advent also as an exporter of a number of commodities."

Having seen the nature of the economic conditions of the Soviet Union, let us proceed to examine Soviet-American economic relations. It goes without saying that it would be a stupendous task for the Soviet Union to carry out its overseas economic policy. While the Soviet Union is said to be successfully carrying out her restoration work and her policies in the occupied territories, there is no doubt that she can never execute her economic policies with her economic power alone. We have already noted that this point has been stressed by the Anglo-American press, although its intention for so doing may be questionable in character. And it is also an undeniable fact that the Soviet Union also desires the strengthening of its economic ties and cooperation with the Anglo-American nations. The reason for this is, of course, her desire to make a positive advance in economic policy. The same desire lies behind her demands for a lasting peace after the war and for the firm establishment of an international security machinery. Viewed in this light, it may be said that the Soviet political demands on the Anglo-Americans will be circumscribed and may prevent a wholesale disruption of their relations.

It should be noted in this connection that this means the weakness of the Soviets toward the Anglo-Americans. For there will be much room for bargaining by both camps and this will offer us many problems which should be carefully analyzed.

Credit Negotiations

We shall start with the credit problem which has often become an issue in recent times. Eric Johnston reveals in his story of an interview with Stalin that he poked Stalin much regarding this problem of credit, and it is interesting to note that Johnston told Stalin that he himself favored a long-term credit to the Soviets. Apart from the motive of his statement, in view of his position as the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, his statement is highly significant.

The exact nature of these credit negotiations, of course, cannot be known, but various reports have been circulated and various views have been advanced regarding them. Johnston gives his questions and Stalin's answers regarding the same negotiations but these cannot be a source of any reliable information.

These credit negotiations have been suspended since last spring for some time, but a Lisbon dispatch under date of May 13 relaying information from Washington announced the reopening of the negotiations and said that the intended credit was to be used for the domestic restoration of the Soviet Union and that although the exact amount was unknown, the Soviets desired to secure a sum of several billion dollars. Again, another dispatch on June 5, relaying the same Washington information concerning the credit negotiations said: "American financial circles continue to consider the problem of the Soviet request for a credit of six billion dollars. Regarding this matter the head of the Soviet affairs department in the State Department has declared that, according to the experiences of American financial circles during the past several years, the Soviet Union is the most reliable nation in the world for loaning money to."

The above amount of $6,000,000,000, of course, is the amount of credit conjectured by American financial circles but cannot be taken as the real amount asked by the Soviets; however, the report at least shows the possibility of a reopening of credit negotiations between the two nations.

It is clear from information from various sources that the Soviet Union desires to secure a huge credit at a low interest rate for a considerable period of time. Also Vaskresensky states in this regard: "The scale and composition of our imports will be determined by the nature of credit that will be given to our country. In order to assure mutual interests for the exporting country (meaning America) and our country, the credit to be given us by America must be large in amount, long in period and cheap in interest."

The above unmistakable and clearly stated words of the Soviet expert recall in our minds Johnston's statement and it must be noted that American financial circles are not dodging these three conditions for credit extension to the Soviets.

In other words, so far as these three points are concerned, there is a complete harmony between the desires of America and the Soviet Union.

But if a person should conclude that there is no matter to be discussed in the economic relations of these two nations, he would be jumping to conclusions. But before taking up this matter further, let us consider what these two nations have up their sleeves.

Discussions on the American side have been fanning the anticipated conclusion of a credit agreement by loudly acclaiming that without such a credit not only the Soviet overseas advance but also her domestic restoration would be impossible of realization. Thus, the United States and Britain consider this Soviet necessity as their greatest weapon in their diplomatic bargainings with the Soviet Union. But what is the real position of the Soviets? One cannot find an appealing attitude in the words of either Stalin or Vaskresensky regarding the credit problem. The Soviets realize that the Soviet Union is an indispensable market for the Anglo-American nations.

(To Be Concluded)

BIRD SIGNALS

An Interesting Subject Far Removed from War and Politics

By C. M.

II

The signals are the bird's responses to external and transient impressions like daily changes in the weather, the passage of a marauder, or the discovery of a rival. But the type of signal predominantly used depends on the bird's prevailing mood, which passes through various phases in the course of one year, and these are occasioned by changes occurring in its organic condition. Hence we have the song phrase, the call of self-assertion with its multiple shades of meaning, at its strongest and finest in spring; then it is the call to arms in defense of the chicks which we hear most often; later again renewed snatches of song, as from the blackbird after the molting, or a change of signal, as in the tit which in autumn mostly reduces its short phrase to two syllables; during winter some birds make an occasional imperfect effort at song, while others appear to forget their song phrase completely and content themselves with short calls.

Furthermore, the identical signal may express at one time the momentary response, and at another the prevailing mood; this is especially the case with song as well as with the mute signal. During hard cold rain, all the birds fall silent from sheer misery, and during a stifling noon hour they hush, creeping listlessly about the twigs which no breath of air stirs. Here silence is a sign of temporary depression and, if occurring during the song phase, stands in blunt contrast to the prevailing urge toward vocal activity. On the other hand, silence becomes the expression of a prevailing mood during molting, when the physical discomfort associated with it makes many birds disinclined to lift their voices. Again most of the smalter birds, unless suddenly frightened, keep absolutely silent while they have chicks in the nest. At this time the cessation of bulbul song, for example, might easily deceive one into thinking that they had left the district for some unaccountable reason, so quiet and stealthy is their behavior.

Birds and Acoustics

Listening to the birds and watching their ways awakens respect for their excellent good sense, and presently leads one in all seriousness to entertain theories involving a measure of intelligence on the part of the birds which one would have denied them before.

The cooing of doves hidden in impenetrable foliage, the blackbird's cherry "Hello everybody!" the call of the bulbul—how full their voices sound from the domes of dense-leaved trees. Are birds aware of the fine acoustic properties of such trees as the planes or the neighborhood of echoing buildings? Do intelligent birds like blackbirds and bulbuls consciously take advantage of the presence of good acoustics? This question is not entirely unreasonable. For if, as we have seen, unfavorable conditions suppress the song impulse while favorable ones (warm, showery days, the neighborhood of a rival, etc.) have the opposite effect, is it unreasonable to argue that good acoustics will stimulate the bird to sing on and on in that particular spot . . . that returning accidentally it remembers . . . that presently it will make this spot its favorite song perch, realizing that here its song comes out stronger and finer than anywhere else?

Of course, any such theory can only be entertained on the supposition that the birds themselves are fully aware of their vocal faculties. And this is just what we find. If the bird watcher listens to and studies the signals as providing the most reliable guide to field identification, he is simply borrowing the method the birds themselves employ to distinguish friend from foe, members of their own species from strangers or from closely allied species very similar in appearance and frequenting the same haunts. The distinctive notes daunt a weaker rival, attract the hen, and prevent any attempt at [illegible]. But obviously the most distinctive notes would fail in their purpose if the birds themselves did not pay close attention to them and were unable to differentiate among them.

Imitation and Improvisation

There can be no doubt that birds take the liveliest interest in their own and other birds vocal powers, as well as in any strange interesting sound which they then mimic to the best of their ability.

The urge to copy, including as it does the impulse to repeat signals, accounts for the greater part of the twittering and warbling that continues from dawn to dusk. It makes for such polyglots as the mynah and the blackbird. Wilkinson, the author of Shanghai Birds, gives several instances of the copying of other bird signals, among them that of a blackbird giving a perfect imitation of a finch's whistling phrase. The copying of bird signals appears to be a pastime quite a number of birds delight in.

But the birds' interest is not confined to bird notes. It extends to purely mechanical noises. The local mynah, for instance, was one day heard accurately copying the harsh rasping sound of a lawn mower at work near by every time it rattled over the grass. One among several theories concerning the woodpecker's drumming has it that, while originally merely the unavoidable by-product of his food-hunting methods, the bird grew so delighted with the sound produced that, whenever it strikes a resonant branch, it keeps on hammering just for the sake of the music. If this is correct then the drumming is in a fair way of becoming a proper signal!

Some birds can be taught to mimic words. Better still, as we have seen, birds will learn spontaneously by imitation and improvisation. A species of songbirds does not imply equally talented songsters as anyone will admit who has kept canaries. On the other hand, experiments have shown that a common sparrow brought up with canaries will, according to its gifts, make a more or less successful effort to sing like them. Even in their wild state a flock of sparrows may, though admittedly only rarely, be heard to indulge in a mellow warbling strikingly different from their usual shrill chatter.

From Reptile to Songbird

The vocal faculty differs among species; it differs among individuals of the same species; it is subject to changes; it is capable of development—all this because it is the bird's principal means of expression and because the bird takes the keenest interest in signals and sounds of all kinds. This leads to the conclusion that the successive generations of a species do not signal and sing alike.

A comparison of bird language to our own generally proves misleading rather than elucidating; yet we can safely draw a parallel in so far as the bird's language is a flexible living thing, like our living tongues, such as English or German. Just as our modern languages register changes in the course of a few decades, changes which reflect intellectual and spiritual developments, so we can guess by inference at the tremendous changes which have taken place in the language of the birds in the course of the milleniums since they first took to the air, spurning the lowly crawling existence of the reptile from which they descended, or rather ascended! To reflect on their history gives one the sensation of a gripping crescendo. They are still animated by the evolutionary urge. And there is much sense in the remark of one writer that the nightingale Cleopatra heard on the banks of the Nile did not sing the same tune as the modern nightingale in our woods.

(End)

THE UNRRA REPORT ON ASIA

Various Countries Seek Aid From Administration

Herbert H. Lehman, Director-General of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation administration recently made public the following excerpts from his report to the Committee of the Council for the Far East, reporting the position with respect to UNRRA programs for Far Eastern areas.

On September 21, 1944, the administration sent letters to the governments of Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, the Philippine Commonwealth and the United Kingdom, and on November 15, 1944, to the government of India, requesting that they inform the administration as to whether:

Firstly, they would need UNRRA assistance in their Far Eastern territory in fields of health, welfare, displaced persons and supplies. Secondly, they would agree to the UNRRA representatives participating in major discussions between military authorities and civilian authorities concerning relief and rehabilitation requirements; thirdly, they would consent to representatives of the administration proceeding at the earliest possible date to their territory for the purpose of collaborating with civil authorities in preparation and review of import requirements.

The Australian Government replied on October 6, 1944, answering all questions in the affirmative, but stating that details as to the assistance necessary could not be given until a later date and that in any case very little aid would be required. The United Kingdom's reply, dated December 5, 1944, stated that it did not anticipate the necessity of asking UNRRA assistance in dealing with relief and rehabilitation of British Far Eastern territory, but that the government would be glad to discuss these problems with the administration and cooperate with it especially in measures for regulating public health control of epidemics and care and repatriation of displaced persons.

Others Also Reply

The Netherlands government replied on November 24, 1944, and in addition to expressing general desire to cooperate with the UNRRA, stated it might call the administration for assistance in dealing with possible widespread epidemics, caring for internees, and displaced persons in the Netherlands Indies and establishing institutions for preparations of medicaments. The reply of the French government, dated February 8 stated the position of the UNRRA with regard to French Indo-China, would be essentially the same as that in regard to France itself with aid limited to problems of repatriation of displaced persons and the question of medical assistance if needed.

The Government of India replying on May 7, 1945, stated that in conjunction with the British government it would handle the exchange of displaced persons between India and British territories but that assistance would be welcomed in repatriation of non-British nationals displaced in India and the return of Indians displaced in British territories.

Osmena Asks Aid

Replying on December 3, 1944, the Philippine Commonwealth Government stated it was unable at that time to determine whether assistance was required. On February 28, 1945, however, President Osmena cabled to Lehman briefly summarizing the serious conditions of the Philippines and informing him that assistance would be needed.

The Chinese government's reply of October 5, 1944, states that assistance from UNRRA would be needed. Since that time, 10 medical welfare specialists for training Chinese medical and welfare personnel, small quantities of medical supplies, vegetable seeds, training supplies, sample agricultural products, hand tools and emergency relief was sent over the Stilwell Burma road.

The Administration has also received from the Chinese government an "interim program" calling for delivery of 800,000 tons of supplies valued at 192,000,000 dollars as soon as Chinese ports are reopened. This request is being programmed for delivery subject to receipt of detailed specifications and to limitations of supply and shipping.

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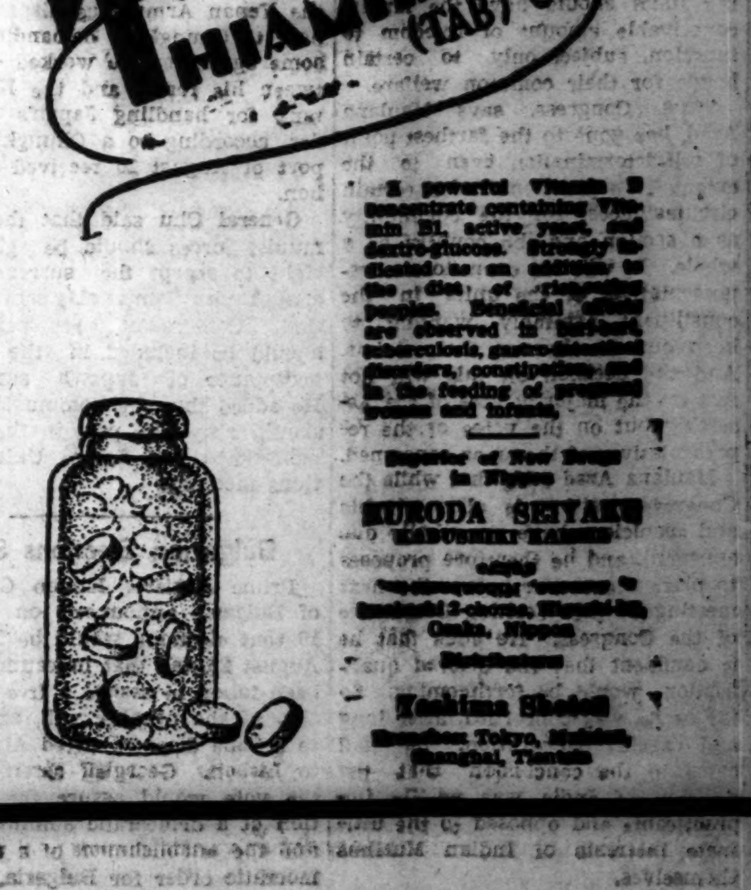

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